

№ 4019258



With the Author's best Respects

SELF DEFENCE,

WITH A

Appleton

REFUTATION

4049a.258

Of *Calumnies, Misrepresentations and Fallacies.*

which have appeared in several public prints, evidently intended to convey false impressions of the "*Logierian Diplomatic Institution*;" as now established in England, Germany,

France, Spain, East and West Indies, Africa &c.

ALSO,

A REVIEW,

Of a Pamphlet addressed to "*the Musical World*;" "three thousand copies" of which have been circulated, says the author.

"to prevent the world from being imposed upon" by *Mr. Logier*.

"THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED ARE CRUEL."—*Prov.*

Ignorance knows not what has been done; *Indolence* thinks nothing can be done, and both uniting, borrow from *abused Eloquence* an *Aphorism* to justify supineness of enquiry. "It is utterly impossible ever to do any thing well, or to attain to any excellence without *Fidelity*."

"*Silence and modest enquiry is the duty of the ignorant.*"—*Rush.*

BY DAVID BROWNE,

The Coadjutor and Assign of John Bernard Logier, Esq. and the only Professor of his system in the United States.

BOSTON.

Published at Browne's Musical Seminary.

JUNE, 1828

From 804454

210924

Feb. 12, 1877

“To teach is nothing, to teach well is every thing.”—British Rev.

NEW SYSTEM OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.

(Founded by J. B. LOGIER.)

MR. BROWNE, being declared by the said J. B. Logier, in legal and official documents, as the only Professor of Music who knows his system in the United States, or has his sanction to use his name or plans, dated London, Oct. 1827,—begs leave to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen, of the city of Boston, that he has appropriated a suite of elegant rooms in Washington street, corner of Avon place, for the accommodation of his Students, in which are placed eleven of the best London Piano Fortes, with every requisite for simultaneous performance, &c

Mr. Browne is induced to state to the public in compliance with their enquiries, and also to *mark the misrepresentations of interested individuals*, that this system is now established (notwithstanding the most unhandsome opposition) in almost every part of the globe, and that the ‘*elementary works*’ relative to Piano Forte playing have passed through eleven editions in England, and is published at Cadiz in the Spanish language, at Berlin, Vienna and Leipsic, in the German; at Paris in the French language, &c. and now published at Boston by the advertiser. This System in its lectures combines every branch of Music as illustrative of a rational science with the most perfect system for acquiring the true notions of executing on the Piano Forte, Organ, &c.

It has recently been established in the Germanic Provinces after the most deliberate investigation of its scientific principles.*

Among the many eminent professors who have adopted it are found the well known names of *Madam Bianchi Lacy* and *Mr. C. Lacy*, who have introduced it into the Eastern world, and passing over multitudes are found in England alone, *Messrs S Webbe, Bellamy, J Clifton, F Kalkbrenner, W H Cutler, Mus. Bac. Ox. Col. J Wilkins, J Green, Thos. Cooke, F Sharpe, I de Michele, J Perez, C Peichler, Misses Fawcett, Osborne, Hawkes, sen. Hawkes, jun. Mrs. Burton, Miss Getcliff, Mr. Kiallmark, C G Wigley, H Griesbach, Dr. Essex, Clarke, sen. Clarke, jun. J B Howard, Miss Figg, Madame Obert, Thomson, Molyneux, Greenwood, Wrenshall, Wilton, Ward, Pickering, Franks, Clough, Monro, Bennett, Rogers, Stopforth, Holdsworth, J Troup, J Eager, Marchall, sen & jun Langstaff, Mr & Miss Hammond, Noble, Lacy, J S Valentine, Mr & Miss Hewetts, R Misdale, Leach, R Binfield, N Binfield, Ansel, Blewitt, &c &c &c*

Ladies and Gentlemen may witness the acquirement of Mr. Browne’s pupils by making application to him at his Seminary.

* Every professor who adopted Mr. Logier’s system had previously to his receiving the knowledge of his discoveries, to pay into his hands the sum of one hundred guineas, and to secure bonds for the further sum of five hundred pounds.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

VARIOUS articles of *hackneyed mannerism* have frequently appeared in the public prints, since I had the honor of introducing "*the Logierian System of Musical Education*," into the United States: articles replete with the vaunting panegyrics of *designing scribblers*; to suffer which to pass unrefuted, might be considered as an admission of the insinuations therein exhibited. Their puny efforts were evidently intended, either as a burlesque or insult on me; being the *only* professor of the system (as yet) in the United States, and consequently signalized as the victim of their combined hostilities. Such frivolous recommendation far exceeds the bounds of indulgent decorum, in its appliance to a person *disclaiming all patronage*, excepting such as is founded on *merit*. The reflecting indiscrimination of such smatterers in the crudities of science, partakes more of the indulged propensities of an *astonished traveller*! in a desert, who insists upon enumerating every craggy point that peers through the sand, as the apex of a *pyramid*; than a profound disquisition of *facts*; but *facts* being invincible, and demonstrations irrefutable, I shall rest upon the sure foundation of '*truth*;' the resistless evidence of such "*official documents*" as may enable every intelligent and liberal investigator to exonerate me from the calumnious charges on which I am arraigned by *direct contrast* and *implication*; and annihilate the very literality of their invidious assertions—viz: '*Monopoly*,' '*Illiberality*,' '*Subtle promises*,' '*Publishing cards, tending to injure cotemporaries*,' '*Depending for success upon Foreign Titles and Transatlantic Certificates*,' &c.*

These ungenerous charges I shall meet with a firm decision, and by an exposition of evidences, *subvert* the fragile hope upon which their advocates' puerile hypothesis is so fantastically constructed; and, I trust, *ultimately* establish my individual claim. If there are persons to be found, who willingly betray a suspicion of themselves in the confidence which a generous and enlightened *Republic* repose in them, by a false colouring of *facts*, enshrouded under the disguise of *anonymous signatures*,† the cognizance which the thinking part of mankind will take of them, must be that of a pitiless regret; such as the expiring whispers of defeated enemies deserve. But on

* See the American Traveller, Feb. 26, 1828. Although this article appeared as editorial, the writer says, w**e "have been told" How the editor of this Journal, who is in other respects a sensible gentleman, could have *lent himself* to play the part of a second hand reporter in this silly drama, is to me inconceivable.

† See the American Traveller, December 5, 1826—also, City Record.

the contrary, when presumptive scribes, influenced by a misguided zeal, lend their energies, in the face of meridional evidence, to crush a stranger, in order to wrest from him, by an *unrighteous force*, his individual rights and privileges, "*legally conveyed*," to him by "*title of purchase*," then, in such case, every conscientious person will readily admit that an appeal "*to the law and to the testimony*" is indispensable. It is, and always has been, my desire to be at peace with all mankind; never have I attacked an individual: in every instance I have been the defensive party:—and, that these *refutations* may not be subjected to misconstruction, it is hereby to be understood that, they are not to interfere with the character of any person, excepting so far as they respect "*Logier's System*," I being the only Professor in the United States, *who has ever either studied his system with him, or ever paid him any sum for the same*. My object is solely to rescue *truth from a refuge of falsehoods*, and to comply with the desire of my friends, in thus furnishing them with an opportunity of weighing evidences in the *scales of justice*.

These few desultory remarks are submitted in hopes that a candid investigation will prove the happy corrective of gross mistakes and false opinions.†

In thus appealing to men of candor, I am necessarily obliged, and excessively sorry to have it in my power to say, that I am the only Professor, authorized to disseminate "*Logier's System*," who, under similar circumstances, has had *cause* to complain of an invasion of his personal rights, secured to him by the *laws of nations*. *Masimino* introduced "*Logier's System*" into the kingdom of France, under a brilliant *national patronage*—*Madam Bianchi Lacy*, accompanied by *Mr. C. Lacy*, ushered it into the *Eastern world*—*Mr. B. Perez*, *Sen. Mr. A. Peichler*, *Sen. Mr. C. Peichler, Jr.* *Mr. Rucker, Jr.* &c. &c. into Spain—*Messrs. Green and Frederick Logier*, &c. into Africa. The Prussian government thought it no way derogatory to submit to the requisitions of "*the Logierian Diplomatic Institution*." Anxious to reap the advantages which it promised, and strongly impressed with the importance of the measure, and the beneficial results like to emanate from the introduction of it, into a country already so highly celebrated for its musical talent, they duly appreciated and patronized it; which may be sufficiently inferred from the following *official documentary evidences*.

† See *Hartford Times*, Oct. 1827.

To John Bernard Logier, Esq.

“ SIR:—By order of *His Excellency, the Minister Baron Altenstein*, I have to acquaint you, that previously to referring to *His Majesty*, respecting the treaty to be entered into with you, in order to prevent any kind of misunderstanding, you are requested to give a positive declaration respecting the conditions under which your knowledge and talents may be made as much as possible available to the Prussian Monarchy,” &c. “According to your declaration to me, you were willing to prolong your residence at Berlin to *two years and a half* at least, to initiate *teachers* into your plans,” &c.

With the most perfect esteem,

D. C. G. KOERNER.

Berlin, 8th April, 1823.”

The rapid strides with which science and general knowledge are advancing, announce the hastening of some grand result. The recent brilliant discovery of a *northwest magnetic pole* has enabled the Philosopher in his study, to account for the equally wonderful and hitherto unaccountable *phenomena* of the movement of the line of no variation, on the surface of the earth; and an effect that could not be traced to any satisfactory cause, can now be founded on a real, instead of a *conjectural theory*; from which navigation, commerce and science, cannot fail to derive incalculable benefits. It is a happy circumstance, however, for the improvement of the arts and sciences, and consequently for mankind, that the difficulties which attend the introduction of a new theory or invention into the world, are generally unknown to those who venture on this perilous, and I may add, *thankless task*. Were the anxieties known to which an undertaking of this kind is inevitably subjected, I am of an opinion that very few would be found to undertake the office of an improver. The anxiety of mind, the bodily fatigue, the threatenings, the abuse and persecutions which must be endured, are not to be described. A person thus circumstanced in a strange land, without friends, and encompassed with misrepresentations and obstacles, is in a situation of one, who is climbing up the sides of a steep mountain, strewed with *briars* and *thorns*, with precipices hanging over his head, ready every moment to crush him; and during his struggle can scarcely look down from the object of his ardent desire upon mankind, without an eye of suspicion of being in perils amongst false brethren. Admitting he has at length attained the summit with immense pains and perseverance, his health is generally sure to suffer from private artifices or the secret intrigue of his enemies. who

are in wait to seize upon the fruits of his plantings and of his labors, without the endurance of the toils or the expences of the cultivation.

The scale of philological reasoning arises through innumerable steps from the almost unconscious man to the thinking man, and this progression will preserve essential relations through all the gradations of intellect—consequently, a person cannot contemplate the higher branches of a science, who has not first been initiated into the fundamental principles of it; it is the first that prepares for the second, and this once established on sentiment and intelligence, he advances in search of their secret relations and hidden ties by which all truths, even the most distant, are connected; their reciprocal dependancies, and the proximate reason of each link demonstrate in a striking manner the incessant operations of the mind, which has been acquired by the ministry of the Senses—and the almost infinite multitude of different perceptions discover the superior elevation of man in his intellectual powers—the contracted minds of the *yawring* illiberals will always oppose the efforts of genius, and notwithstanding they seldom or never read in the book of *Justice, Judgment* or *Truth*, they are perfectly conversant with one text—“There is nothing new under the sun.” These men raise barriers and obstacles in the way of the industrious and scientific man if in their power.

John Bernard Logier, a German by birth, who, gifted with a lively imagination, combined with the profound study of his profession, (and whose innumerable compositions for nearly 30 years past are too well known in the musical world to require my eulogium) pursued his research with incessant constancy to my own knowledge for nearly twenty years, examining successively the various combinations in harmony, and noting the remarkable *phenomena*. He opened new paths to the boundaries of science, refuted such prejudices of the modern as were perpetuated in the erroneous deductions and prepossessions of the old authors. All professors of intelligence and candor, have confessed their regret, that no method had hitherto been adopted, by which the laws of harmony might be reduced to the level of youthful capacity. It is evident that the supreme intelligence has diversified all his works by an harmonious progression, and that from the operations of the mind, which always consist in *comparisons, combinations* and *abstractions*, proceed, by a natural generation, all the sciences and all the arts.—But who would infer from such premises, that the Sublime Theory of Infinitude could enter the brain of a child, because the brain at present contains all the fibres necessary to the acquisition of this Theory?

In other Arts and Sciences a knowledge of principles ever goes hand in hand with practice; and Logier was fully convinced that an error in the *theory* must be productive of an error in the practice; and that practice must emanate from theory; but how to simplify the multiplied *analogies* existing between the laws of harmony and mathematics was a business of deep research, as must appear to all that are conversant with the various opinions, and the astonishing and admirable assimilations, so fully proved by illustrious geometers, from *Pythagoras* and *Euclid*, *Des Cartes*, *Haygens*, *Euler*, *Newton*, *Young*, *Hartley*, *Helsham*, *Malcolm*, *Mersennus*, *Jacquier*, *Le Seur*, *D'Alembert*, *Rameau*, *Bernouilli*, *De Betizhy*, *Leibnitz*, *Herschel*, *Priestley* &c. Human intelligence has discovered and cultivated the *phenomena* of sound; accounted for the quantities generated by motion on all sides *in directum*; the proportion which the greatest space, through which the particles of air vibrate, bears to the *radius* of a circle, whose perimeter is equal to the latitude of the pulse; the *rectilineal* space through which the motion of the air is propagated; the admirable combinations of harmony, resulting from the circular motion of the planets around the sun, and around each other; the laws of motion; of a pendulum vibrating in a cycloid; the doctrine of algebra, fluxions, and the integral and differential calculus; and so on *ad infinitum*.

It is now no longer a presumption, that the obstacles to the accomplishment of this *desideratum* are overcome in music, and laws are discovered so plain, comprehensive and intelligible, as to lead the youthful mind, by a simple train of reasoning, from the first rudiments of harmony to its most difficult and abstruse combinations. In this system, the *theory* and the *practice* are so intimately connected, from the very outset, that it is, literally speaking, impossible to separate them; yet from the admirable simplicity of its rules, and the peculiar manner in which they are conveyed, it appears rather an *amusement* than a *task* to the pupil.

Although *Logier's* talents excited notice and esteem, yet many, very many, unexpected obstacles were thrown in his way, often where he expected the approbation of men, whose judgment he respected, he frequently met with the venomous glance of envy—but none of these things moved him; he knew he should soon stand with boldness before the face of such as *accused* him, and “made no account of his labors.” A little reflection, however, will shew, that it is necessary, that those who lay claim to new discoveries or inventions, should suffer them to be subjected to a fiery ordeal; because it is in fact the only true touchstone, by which its real value can be as-

certained. There is perhaps, no city in Europe which can boast of having had residing within its walls, from time to time, so many celebrated musical characters, as Berlin; the names of *Graun, Agri-cola, Fasch, Emanuel Bach, Himmel, Kirnberger, Marpug*, have been long celebrated. Shortly after Mr. Logier's arrival in London from Dublin, his system began to excite considerable interest on the continent, occasioned partly by the favorable reports of several foreign musical professors and amateurs, as well as by the violent opposition which a great part of the musical professors made against its introduction into England: the assiduity and diligence of some of the professors on that occasion was really astonishing. It is said that one teacher circulated *three thousand* copies of a spurious pamphlet, himself; and many others an equal number of anonymous books all intended to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Logier and his system, but what was the conviction produced by these writings? was it not that those men had some good reason for fearing the *dissemination of truths* which were likely to unveil their *want of knowledge*? That Logier's system has here and there been injurious to a number of teachers, I cannot deny—but in the name of common sense, how is either *Logier* or his *coadjutors* to avoid it? could it be expected that they should give up their plans, because a portion of the profession did not find it their interest that they should succeed.

Mr. Logier received a most flattering invitation from His Excellency *Baron Von Altenstein*, Minister of State and of public education, to visit Berlin in order to have his system, if approved of, introduced, at once, into the several seminaries, colleges, &c. in the Prussian States; from whence it would spread through every town and village in Prussia.

To say that there were no professional men in Berlin who looked upon Logier and his system with an eye of jealousy, would be absurd. The very professors who were appointed to investigate the system, it is well known, from good authority, were unfavorably disposed towards him at that time. Their minds had been influenced; but as Logier had reason to believe that they were men of strict honor and integrity, he rested his hopes on the goodness of his cause, and only wished for the investigation. The most sanguine imagination could not expect that the government of a country, however friendly to Mr. Logier, would blindly adopt at an *enormous* expense a system of which they as yet knew but little: accordingly the Prussian Government, preparatory to the sending of professor *Stoepel*, a gentleman of an established scientific character, to study

the system with Mr. Logier in London, directed Dr. Spiker "the Royal Librarian," to procure all, or as many as he could, of the Pamphlets that had appeared against Logier's System, and his answers to them, and it was not until after they had considered the matter *pro* and *con*, and a report upon the subject had been sent into the government, that they had it introduced into their Seminaries, Colleges, &c. These public establishments are supported by the State, at the enormous expense of *Three Millions* of Dollars per annum—lately, several monasteries have been converted into these useful places of public education.

It is requisite that I give a brief sketch of the present state of music in Berlin, in order to shew, that, if Mr. Logier's pretensions were not founded on a solid basis, he could have had but little hope of succeeding among men so eminently qualified to form a correct and scientific judgment. In the performance of one of Spontini's operas, directed by himself in person, particularly Olimpa, nearly two hundred performers appeared at once, and the admirable precision with which, on such an occasion, this immense mass is conducted is wonderful—"one soul seems to actuate the whole, and the most fastidious critic has nothing left to wish for."—The grand operas, which are performed here, principally during the Carnival, are Spontini's Olimpa, Ferdinand Cortez, Vestalin, Nurmahal; Gluck's Ephigenia in Tauris, Ephigenia in Aulis, Armida, Alceste Zelmira; Beethoven's Fidelio, and the works of Mozart, &c. &c. They are all performed in the Grand Opera House: others, such as Weber's Freyschutz, Hemmel's Fanchon, &c. &c. are performed at the Theatres—the performers are *all* paid by "the King," and the whole is under the direction of the general intendant *count Bruhl*.—Admission is moderate, and though the houses are generally well filled, the *King*, it is said, loses annually *sixty thousand dollars* by one of these establishments. It is scarcely to be credited with what enthusiasm the inhabitants of Berlin cultivate the science of music; without a knowledge of which the *sound* is, at best, only an unknown language—the pious for devotion and the cheerful for delight.—The chorus consists of eighty singers, and the *corps de ballet* of fifty persons; the principal orchestra consists of upwards of an hundred performers; the greater part are concerto players and composers. The singing academy under the direction of Zelter, consists of upwards of three hundred members, who meet in the Freemason's Lodge, called the "Royal York." Among the *amateurs* are found a number of the higher class of society; Felix Mendelsohn, the son of a rich banker, a lad of fifteen years of age, is not only an

expert Piano Forte player, but has already composed several operas, symphonies, &c. ; Dr. Ritschl, Mr. Korner, councillor of state, privy councillor Koler, Streckfuss, Palzig, Jordon Lichtenstein, and Polchau, &c. The theoretical and historical works, which the latter gentleman produced from his own musical library, on this occasion, were one thousand, extending from the year 1486 to 1823; and the practical works of nearly six hundred composers, together with the numerous manuscripts of *Handel, Bach, Graun, Gluck, Mozart*, and many of them in the hand writing of their celebrated authors.

(Extract) "To John Bernard Logier, Esq.

"Sir, As a proof of the interest which the Ministry take in the subject, I shall readily grant you as many apartments as may be necessary to carry on the business of the Academy. I shall be much gratified if the plan meets with your approbation, and request a speedy answer."

"ALTENSTEIN, *The Ministry of Public Education and Medicinal Department.*

Berlin, October.

This invitation was accepted by Mr. Logier, which created the most lively interest amongst the inhabitants in general, and added to that already felt by the government, who were strongly impressed with the important consequences likely to result to the rising generation. The government having made the necessary arrangement, the following was transmitted :

"Sir—The liberality with which you treated M. *Stoepcl*, the professional gentleman, who a few months ago, was sent by the direction of the "Royal Ministry of Public Education," merits my best acknowledgment. I think myself, therefore, justified in believing, that you are inclined to devote your attention still further to this subject so interesting to us all. It would be very desirable in furtherance of the object which the Ministry of Public Education has in view, that as soon as the practicability of your method shall be sufficiently demonstrated, you would form an establishment here on your system.

(Signed,)

ALTENSTEIN, *The Ministry of Public Education and Medicinal Department.*

A most virulent attack made upon Logier's System, by Mr. Kollman, of London, and inserted in the *Leipsiger Allgemeine Musickalische Zeitung*, made its appearance : it was partly original matter, and partly selected from the various pamphlets which

had appeared from time to time against it. This article, which, I believe, takes up nearly sixteen pages, was expected by the Anti-Logerians to annihilate the system without the possibility of redemption. The impression, however, which this unprovoked attack upon Mr. Logier was to convey to the minds of the German public, was counteracted by Professor Spohr's admirable Report of the examination of Mr. Logier's pupils, which he himself had witnessed in London, &c. &c.

The liberality of the Prussian government, and the steady friendship of Baron Altenstein, the Minister of State, induced Mr. Logier to open an Academy at Berlin—an elegant suite of apartments was appointed by the Government, free of expenses, for the purpose. These, together with the lodgings for him which were occupied the year before by the Baron de Humbolt, and for which the government paid seven hundred dollars per year. The privilege of importing instruments, chiroplasts, books, and all the apparatus for carrying his system into execution, was granted to him, free of all expenses. This last privilege would have been unnecessary in the United States, as the liberality of the existing laws have fully provided for it, viz :—“ Wearing apparel and personal baggage in actual use.” “ The implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States, free of duty, apparatus, philosophical instruments, books, maps, &c. &c., specimens, &c. &c. for literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by the order and for the use of any seminary of learning, or school, or college.”

Mr. Logier commenced with sixteen pupils—young ladies of respectability, some of whom were only from six to seven years old—and in a few months time, announced his preparation to submit their first examination to the several Professors which should be appointed by the government for that purpose ; and he received the following reply :—

“ Sir, In reply to your letter of the 25th of last month, I have to acquaint you, that the necessary arrangement has been made, to have your system of instruction carefully investigated, by individuals conversant with the subject at the ensuing examination, &c. &c.

(Signed,) “ ALTENSTEIN, *Ministry of Public Education,
and Medicinal Department.*

Berlin, 10th Feb. 1823.

Extract of a letter from Ober-Regierungs-Rath Koerner, a member of the administration.

“To John B. Logier, Esq.

Sir,—I have to acquaint you that His Excellency, Baron Altenstein, approves of the selection of Friday and Saturday of this week, and the hours from two to four o'clock, for the examination of your pupils. According to your desire, Music Director Schneider has been *desired* to attend. If the Minister should find an opportunity in the course of the week, to speak with His Serene Highness Prince Radziwill, he will endeavour to prevail on him to be present on the occasion.

“With the most perfect esteem,

(Signed,)

D. C. G. KOERNER.”

On Friday, the 11th February, at 12 o'clock, every thing was ready for the investigation of his system, and the examination of his pupils. Among the names of the Professors who were appointed for the purpose of investigation by the government, were Professor Zelter, the King's Professor, with a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. This gentleman is also Director to the Singing Academy, a scholar, and a most scientific musician, and a composer of innumerable mottets, cantatas, and an oratorio called “*Die Auferstehung*, [Resurrection,] a fine looking gentleman, of about 70 years old. Klein, Professor of Music to the University. He is the author of “*Hiob*,” an oratorio, and “*Dido*,” a grand opera, “*Ariadne*,” and several other works for the piano-forte. Music Director “Bach,”—this is the celebrated organ player and composer. Concert Master Schneider—this gentleman directs the opera when Spontini, the first Master *di cabelle* is absent.—This gentleman's works are too numerous to particularize any of them. The reason why Mr. Logier made it a particular request, (as mentioned,) that he should be added to the judges, was because he *was not* favorably disposed towards him. I shall only trouble you with one Professor's name more, on this occasion. Chevalier Spontini, who, after a long residence in France, where, in the year 1807, the “*Academic Imperiale de Musique*,” had conferred on him the *decennial prize* for his “*La Vestale*,” he removed to Germany, and is now settled in Berlin, *Music Director General* to the *King of Prussia*.”

The examination lasted two days, four hours each, instead of two. Nearly forty gentlemen, members of the administration, were present. His Serene Highness, Prince Radziwill, who is not only celebrated for his immense wealth, but also for his literary acquirements. He is an excellent musician, and a composer of operas, &c. His Excellency Baron Altenstein, and a number of

amateurs, whose knowledge was established on scientific principles, all of whom attended both days. Several questions, as was expected and desired, were proposed to Mr. Logier, by the judges and the amateurs, which were answered to their entire satisfaction. Here Mr. Logier, observing the profound silence and serious aspect of the whole audience, when they were at last seated, contrasted with the examination at the Argyle Rooms, on the 17th Nov. 1817, before the committee of London Professors, made him smile several times. "Indeed," he adds, "nothing could have been more different." His Excellency Baron Von Altenstein, the first Minister of State and of Public Education, was the first to congratulate Mr. Logier on the happy result of the first examination, and thanked him for the pleasure which he afforded him and all present, and said that he considered *such a system*, not only calculated to give just notions of the principles of music, but also to improve the understanding, the power of discrimination, strength of reasoning, and capability of applying the axioms, and the "uncommon correctness," he said, "with which the young ladies performed the *theoretical* and *practical* exercises, had astonished him in no small degree : that he would communicate to His Majesty, the happy results of the investigation, and that Mr. Logier should shortly hear from him again on the subject ; and, on the following day, he received an invitation from His Excellency to dinner, where he had the honor of meeting the greater part of the members of administration. It cannot be denied, that the cultivation of mental habits are the only favourable acquisition to the proper culture of knowledge ; and is unquestionably, the better half of the labour incumbent on young students, and the social practice of teaching in classes, ensures all the advantages of youthful emulation.

This great stimulus to exertion is conspicuous throughout the whole progress of instruction, and its effects exemplary. The weaker mind cannot but feel the controlling influence of more vigorous capacity ; improvement follows ; and a community of intellect, detrimental to none, but beneficial to all, becomes unequivocally established. Chevalier Spontini, Music Director General to His Majesty, proposed some subjects, which the pupils were to arrange with their constituent harmonies, in order that the most appreciable should be awarded a Gold Medal, after which, the examination closed with Corelli's first Grand Concerto, in full concert, amidst the plaudits and acclamations of all present ; and notwithstanding the former prejudices and prepossessions of the judges, the Professors severally addressed a Report to the King, expres-

sing their unqualified approbation of its *profound, original, and truly scientific* axioms ; and commending, in the strongest terms, its great utility. The following official document was consequently transmitted.

“ To John B. Logier, Esq.

“ Sir,—You are herewith informed, that the result of the investigation of your system, on the 14th and 15th of February of this year, having proved satisfactory, His Majesty has been pleased to grant the sums necessary for the purpose of introducing your System of Musical Instruction into the seminaries, &c. throughout the country. By His Majesty’s resolution, the Ministry has now been authorized to request your declaration,” &c. &c.

(Signed) ALTENSTEIN, *the Ministry of Public Education, and Medicinal Department.*

Thus matters remained until the beginning of April. During the interim, however, two Professors of Music, belonging to the seminaries, had been sent to Mr. Logier for instruction. He now received a visit from Stats-Rath Koerner, a gentleman of the administration, by order of His Excellency Baron Altenstein, to settle with him the terms on which he would remain in Berlin, and communicate his system to twenty Professors.

Mr. Logier has returned to London, after establishing his system in Germany, by order of the government. He has opened an additional Academy, at 18 Old Bond-street, his terms are as follows. Days and hours of attendance, Mondays and Thursdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 10, 12, and 2 o’clock.

TERMS.

Seven Guineas for a single Quarter ; *Twelve Guineas* for two Quarters ; *Fifteen Guineas* for three Quarters.

A private Class, consisting of four persons, during an hour, twice a week, *Twenty-four Guineas* per Quarter for each pupil—that is, about \$130.

Entrance, *One Guinea and a Half.*

The first quarter and entrance to be paid for in advance.

Ladies who do not wish to purchase a Chiroplast, may hire them for a guinea per quarter.

Previously to introducing his system into Germany, his Agent sold *fifty thousand copies* of his “Elementary works.” His Analytical works are only sold to persons studying the system. The number of Chiroplasts was sixteen hundred : these he also sells to any person inclined to purchase them, whether on the system or not.

Subsequently to his arrival in London, from Germany, innumerable marks of respect were presented to him. His Majesty the King of Prussia, transmitted documents to him in his own hand writing, in which he thanked Mr. Logier for the services which he had rendered to his country, in giving his new Musical System to the German public. Several other documents were accompanying this, from personages of the first distinction, with valuable presents of gold, and lapis lasuli, embellished with diamonds, &c. &c. The presents from the highest nobility were numerous and valuable, all of which were accompanied with letters complimentary in the highest degree. That from the Right Honorable Sir Gore Ously, Baronet, was a most valuable and elegant gold watch, on which was the following inscription:—"Presented by the Right Honorable, Sir Gore Ousley, Baronet, to John Bernard Logier, Esq. as a small token of his personal regard, and his high respect for his wonderful success in *perfecting* a System of Musical Education." The letter accompanying it is as follows:—

London, " Grosvenor's Square, April 7th, 1827.

"My Dear Sir,—I hope you will do me the kindness to accept the accompanying *watch*, as a small token of my personal regard, and as a mark of my respect and admiration, for your successful efforts, to perfect a System of Musical Education, *far surpassing* all other systems, and the due appreciation I feel of your liberality, &c. &c.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours.

"GORE OUSLEY."

"To John Bernard Logier, Esq.

"My Dear Sir,—We start at last for Paris, this morning. The lateness of the season will prevent my visiting Germany this year. Pray oblige me by accepting of the accompanying, as a small token of my respect and esteem, and I must not forget to add, of my gratitude, for the very clear, concise, and intelligent manner in which you have developed to me, the presumed mysteries, of a very abstruse, and too much neglected science. Many a wanderer in its mazes of contrapoint will be indebted to you, for the clue you have afforded him; and I hope for the credit of science in general, that the same spirit which urges him onward in the search of the truth, will not desert him at the end of his journey, when he has to render his acknowledgments to his guide and instructor. Unfortunately, in this world, it is more easy to give light to the blind, than it is to give feeling to the callous. Be it as it may, receive my

humble thanks, as an individual, for the benefits you have rendered society ; and believe me, that no one can more highly esteem your personal merits, or your public talents, than your

Much obliged, and humble servant,

JOHN WEBB.

London, August 30th, 1827.

A Teacher of Music in Boston, having circulated the report, that Mr. Kalkbrenner did not approve of Mr. Logier's system, and that he only adopted it in his own defence, as he was told that in case he did not, that his services would be dispensed with by the nobility, families and schools where he practised. But the truth is, that Mr. Kalkbrenner, had as much practise previously to adopting Logier's system, as he could attend to, in the first families in England.—Hear Mr. Kalkbrenner speak for himself.

“Mr. Kalkbrenner begs leave to announce to the public, that, considering it an imperative duty on him as a Professor, to investigate candidly whatever lays claim to improvement in the Musical Art, he has, with this view, thoroughly and dispassionately, entered with Mr. Logier, into a critical examination of his system ; and the result of this examination, is so entire a conviction of its *superior excellence*, that he is determined to adopt it,” &c. “After the attentive investigation which he has made into Mr. Logier's mode of tuition, Mr. Kalkbrenner feels himself warranted in declaring, that nothing but *prejudice, or want of knowledge of its true principles*, can oppose any obstacle to its progress.”

London, 14, South Molton-street.

I am now upwards of twelve years a Professor of this system, adopted it from a conviction of its superior principles, when my practice on the *old style* was attended with every success ; and had I never made a profession of it, the pleasures arising from the knowledge of its proper axioms, would fully compensate me for the great expenses which it necessarily incurred.

Mr. Samuel Webbe, Professor of Logier's system, in London, says, “I have previously examined, most maturely, into the merits of Mr. Logier's system, and fully satisfied myself of its advantage over all former modes of communication.”

The first seminaries were opened in Berlin, Breslaw, Dantzic, Jenkaw, near Dantzic, Shettin, New Zelle, Potzdam, Weisenfels, near Erfurth, Karolene, by Ilsterburg, Soast, near Munster, School Pforta, near Naumberg, Leipzic, Dresden, Coblentz, &c. I have already shewn that the system is established in Europe, Asia and Africa, and recently introduced by me, at a very great expense, in-

to Boston, the very preparations for which cost me four thousand dollars, not taking into the account loss of time and a hazardous voyage of eighty days. The question has often been proposed to me—Are not the Professors of the “Logierian Institution” sworn not to communicate the plans of the system to any teacher nor person who may instruct again? Call it what is right—the truth is this:—John Bernard Logier is in the profession of teaching a system of Music *theoretically* and *practically* new, applied principally to the Piano Forte and Organ, and for which, and in consideration alone, of receiving the sum of one hundred guineas, he will from time to time, communicate the same to the Professor adopting it, when he shall have paid him the said sum; and that the said J. B. L. shall not communicate, qualify or authorize any person to become a professor of the same, without first receiving from him a like sum of one hundred guineas, under a penalty of five hundred pounds. The professor adopting it, enters into a deliberate *covenant* and *obligation*, before witnesses; both parties joining in the solemn ratification of their hands and seals, in legal and perpetual deeds, to fulfil the same. It runs in substance as follows:

That I am most anxious and desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the system, whereof John B. Logier is the founder, and that previously to which I shall pay him the sum of one hundred guineas; which is the sum that every other professor, adopting the same, must also pay to the said J. B. L.; and that I will not *teach* or *instruct* any person whatsoever, who has been or hereafter shall be a *teacher* or *professor* of music, in order to make it his profession, nor shall I communicate any part of the information, either *written* or *verbally*, nor do any thing whatever, touching said system, to the hindrance, prejudice or injury of any of J. B. Logier’s assigns, nor to the heirs or administrators of the said John B. Logier, by reason of any information which I have received from the said J. B. L.; and that I will not raise nor lower my terms, without first obtaining leave in writing; and I had further to covenant this, if in case I could not, after nine months from the date of my covenant (in 1816) procure a competency, I may then, and in such case only, instruct as I did formerly, *when a professor of the old system*, and according to my own former plans, &c. &c. But by no means, hereafter, shall I resume the plans of J. B. Logier, under a penalty of five hundred pounds sterling. These are a few of the outlines of the Deed.

The conditions on which pupils receive tuition, are fully explained in the extract from the Covenant. Had they my authority to teach, it would be illegal, since that authority must have been ob-

tained in fraud. Every person conversant in common law, knows that I could no more use J. B. Logier's name than I could George the 4th's or John Q. Adams's ; neither could Mr. Logier empower me to do so, excepting under the certain restrictions of my bond.

Several attempts were made in Great Britain, by self-created teachers, to bring the system into discredit and to make it speak false concord. In consequence of which the following appeared in the public papers.

“ Mr. Logier having received intimation of several attempts to *impose* upon the public, by persons improperly professing to teach upon *his plans*, he feels bound to state that, *no person divested of his peculiar tuition and sanction to teach, can at all impart the plans, &c.* ; and however anxious he may be for the dissemination of the principles of his system, he is more anxious to preserve it from the awkward pretensions of *ignorant assumption*. J. B. LOGIER.

Prior to my arrival here, I had made frequent enquiries relative to the probable cultivation of the *theoretical* and *practical* principles of music as a science, but the accounts I obtained were very contradictory. Immediately after my landing in the city of Boston, a favourable opportunity occurred of ascertaining facts. I had the honor of a personal interview with a gentleman whose literary and scientific character is unanimously admitted, and whose opinion is justly esteemed a criterion in every branch of general and ornamental education : this was no less a personage than *John Quincy Adams*, President of the United States. He entered into a deliberate investigation of the various letters, documents, deeds, &c. which I had taken the liberty to submit to his perusal. He appeared much interested on the subject of introducing such a system into the U. States—a system which promised so many advantages to the public in general. He assured me that in *Boston* I would find *talent* and *judgment* to appreciate and patronize it. These anticipations have been realized by an unprecedented patronage, as to number and respectability.

The system has now been established on its own merit. The parents and guardians of my pupils are certainly the best judges, and to their judgment will I appeal at all times. When the system carried its own conviction with it beyond controversy, the next subject of attack was my character ; I have been represented an “ *Impostor*,” an “ *Infidel*,” and lastly so *illetterate* and “ *Ignorant*” as to be under the necessity of applying to an editor of a paper to write my advertisements—but I deal in facts ; the charge of ‘ *Impostor*,’ I re-

fute by the following extracts from two out of upwards of a hundred similar letters now in my possession:

“ London, 26th Oct. 1818. Mr. Browne has followed the musical profession for some years with *ability* and attention, &c. and we are well assured, that his application to what he undertakes will at all times merit favor, &c. MUZIO CLEMENTI & Co.”

Extract also of a letter, the original of which is now in my possession—intended as an Introduction to his Grace the Duke of Richmond from a gentleman of very high rank in Great Britain.

“ Mr Browne attended my daughter as a teacher of Music, in which situation he ranks very high ; but as an upright honest man, he is not surpassed by any of my acquaintances. I have known Mr Browne since the year 1810, his conduct will speak for itself, and I can *sincerely* recommend him to whom he may offer his services.”

To enter into a refutation of infidelity would be unnecessary—for every one must admit that a person who was unanimously elected Secretary to the Bible Society could not be supposed an immoral character, much less an infidel. The charge of quackery and ignorance has been brought against Mr Logier, and consequently with much more justice against me, by one of these musical declaimers whom I invited for explanation to my house; he confidently asserted he knew all about Logier’s System, and that it was not recommended by the London professors, and that it was all quackery. I mentioned nearly forty masters in London who had adopted it, and for which reason I thought Mr Logier showed too great a desire for money, as twenty professors of Logierian academies were too many for any one city in Europe, and I remembered one instance before, wherein he evinced the same disposition—that was previously to the celebration of the jubilee of George III. A delegation from the corporation of the city of Dublin waited upon Sir John Stevenson, Music doctor, to compose an Anthem for the occasion in full parts. He declined, saying that three weeks was not sufficient for such an undertaking, and that if Logier did not undertake it no man that he knew of could do it in that time. The Lord Mayor and corporation accordingly voted Mr Logier the Freedom of the city, which was valued at upwards of three hundred pounds, if he would compose the music on the occasion—but he said if they considered him to possess genius, that nature had made him a citizen of the world, but if they would pay him forty pounds he would compose the music. He did so and they paid him the forty pounds and transferred the

freedom to the celebrated Mr Spray, professor of Logier's System, for performing it. This musical gentleman (although not a teacher) still seemed much prejudiced and said if the system was not founded on the Mathematics it must be quackery. I must confess that I was ignorant enough to smile, for I always considered music one of the deepest sciences of the four grand divisions of mathematics and had the "Ignorance" to produce seven or eight volumes of geometry illustrated by Algebra, all from my own "ignorant" pen, showed him four volumes of elementary lessons, all of which were composed by Mr Logier and many numbers of his Analectical works, and after hearing some Pinano *Forte* Music he declared that if this was Logier's system provided I could have it made known (which he repeatedly gave me to understand must, if at all, be through his powerful and never failing countenance and recommendation,) that no church in Boston would be large enough to hold my pupils in less than six months. But it appears that notwithstanding all my "ignorance" that I never have had any reason to flatter myself on this score, for the six months elapsed, and I had only four little pupils. I beg leave to refer the gentleman who has said the editor told him of my "ignorance," to the Boston Musical Euterpeid published some years before my arrival here, and he will even there find some extracts under my signature, which were taken from some of my ignorant productions with which I amused myself by composing at an early age—and for which I had the permission of four noblemen to dedicate the same to them and from whom I received the gift of their highest esteem, and by the interference of whom I had (allow me to call it the honor) of having three successive commissions and promotions as an officer, presented to me by and under the authority of his Brittanic Majesty. Now so much for my ignorance, and pray who would respect eruditionary acquisitions when mental ignorance is so powerful a motive. If "I have become a fool in glorying ye have compelled me" and remember my angle of reflection will be always equal to the angle of incidence, not that my "ignorance" would presume to carry on an analogy between light and sound. Several persons have misrepresented the system as nothing but playing lessons and concertos &c. in concert. And others again said it was only using the *chiroplast*, because Clementi, whose son was a pupil of Logier's had written in favour of it with other eminent men, as J. B. Cramer, S. Wesley, Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Dr. &c. And Mr. Thomas Cooke said, "had Mr. Logier's system been known ten years sooner than it was, he would never have relinquished teaching the Piano Forte, which

he did from a conviction of its imperfect principles" &c. He has adopted Logier's system and actually paid one hundred guineas, although he only uses it for his own private purposes, he being music director to one of the Theatres in London.

I will meet my opponents on the following terms. Let the enemies of Logier with their pupils go on the one side, and I will go with mine on the other, none of whom will exceed eleven years old, who commenced their studies with me, and as I am the only Professor of the system in the United States, let it be put down, but let it be done honorably, by a dispassionate and impartial investigation in the presence of an umpire or umpires of whose competency to judge and responsibility for candour in judgment all parties shall be satisfied with the comparative advantage, derived by one, two, or more, of any of my opposers' friends or pupils, and of mine, theirs may be warranted to have received double the extent of instruction that mine have received. This comparison to be taken both on the matter of Piano Porte playing, and of theoretical information, the parents of the children will doubtless be equally conceding, not only as regards the immediate credit their children will derive from such evidence of their industry and ability, but also in the view of bringing to issue a question so important to the rising generation, of what is or is not, the most ready, intelligible, comprehensive and effective mode of conveying to the young mind a knowledge of the art and science they profess to study, and of forming the fingers to a corresponding neatness and grace of execution and practice. Relying implicitly upon no obstacles occurring to the mode in which I thus propose to defend myself against innumerable hidden attacks of persons who are continually insulting my pupils and myself, and misrepresenting Logier's System.

At first they said it was quackery, and now it seems to be so good that it is worth obtaining by either legal or illegal means. It was even said that persons who had studied L's system with him and had paid him one hundred guineas each, resided in New-York; had despised his system, and that one of them had broken up a number of *chiroplusts* for children's toys, and sold the brass mounting: I replied, if there is any person who destroyed such expensive apparatus it must be such as *never paid for them*, and as to any person pretending to have studied the system with Mr. Logier, it was altogether false; for I am the only person in the United States whoever has paid Mr. Logier a shilling for information on his system. The next rumour was that a Mr. *Moran* in New-York, had went under a *deed*, to study Logier's system, but that after he

attended a few times, and finding that Logier *had no system*, a shilling he would never pay him nor would ever attend again, and that what he pretended was his system, was taken from an old book, which a friend of Moran's had translated, and that he told the same to Sir John Stevenson, M. D. &c. All these reports were very injurious to me, and seemed doubtful until I had them in writing from a gentleman who had it from the fountain head and from his own brother-in-law, &c. &c. I knew of various circumstances, but how Mr. Moran could venture such assertions, was to me very surprising. I never offended Mr. Moran to my knowledge, nor disobliged him but once. I met him in Sackville st. just after he went under the obligations to Mr. Logier : I never saw him attend at Mr. Logier's Lecture Room, but I believe, *twice or thrice*, on which occasions, if Mr. Logier used reserve in not communicating his plans, perhaps time will explain the propriety. Mr. Moran applied to me in Sackville-st. to give him information on the system, because Mr. Logier was busily employed in a controversy with the professors in London (which was the truth) and could not attend to him. I did not refuse.—I called at Mr. Logier's Saloon, and as he was not at home, a number of persons spoke, as with one voice, take care, you must not let Mr. Moran know any thing of the system. Mr. L. will not permit you. I called on Mr. M, made an apology for not acceding to his wish—he appeared friendly and polite, but answered, I thought, rather smartly—he did not care to know any thing of *Logier's system*. I have never seen him since† ; but how he can reconcile the following with the assertion that Logier *had no system*, is to me inconceivable. The following was thrown into my house : and appeared in the papers.

“ *New-York, July 11, 1827.*

‘ Sir—*You have my authority* to state that you went through the course of lectures *with me* on the principles of musical education, as invented by John Bernard Logier, and as by him imparted to me, and that I deem you fully *qualified* to instruct upon *his system*.

Yours, &c.

PETER K. MORAN.

This, under legal advice, was forwarded to proper authorities in London ; and Mr. Logier states his great concern and says, “ it

* Mr Logier justly complains of the conduct of Mr. M. on the ground that it affects his reputation as inventor of the system ; for which he received in Great Britain alone, prior to his visit to Germany, *nine thousand pounds sterling*. He has signified his intention of visiting the United States.

† As he came to the U. States in 1817.

obliges him in common justice, and feels it an imperative duty as an honest man, to protect me against such injuries." He writes,
London, Oct. 1827.

"*Mr. Moran* came to me in the year 1817, to adopt my system, and as I considered him a man of some talent, I acquiesced. I soon however, had reason to repent having done so"; "for he had been present at but a few elementary lectures—I never saw him except by accident—*my system he does not know.*"—"I have been informed that he has spoken disrespectfully of my system, but this I should have considered of little consequence, were others who have adopted it not *injured* by it." "As *Mr. Moran* has given himself *credit for not paying me*, I shall only state what little reason he had in doing so. At the time of signing the agreement, he did not possess the means of paying the fee of 100 guineas, and I generously gave him a year to pay it, by accepting of his bond for the amount. This bond, together with," &c. &c.
J. B. LOGIER."

It is hoped that the few extracts which I have given will satisfy my friends and the editors. If not, I have many more of another description at their service.

Many obstacles have been thrown in my way. After expending twelve hundred dollars after my arrival, together with four hundred and fifty which was paid me by Messrs R. & T. by an order from my agent, I had only four pupils. With every intelligence that would have subdued a selfish spirit, I was told that the inhabitants were not fond of classical music, and nothing beyond songs, dances and airs with variations, was desired; the science was not cultivated nor esteemed, and the people given to change their opinions in such matters, on the most trivial report. Indeed, I was given to understand that nothing could be done but by the introduction of certain singers of *glees*, &c. and that before it could be made known, that I must even not only obtain the organists "countenance" but beg a puff from the bellows-blower. All these statements were false. I have now upwards of fifty concerto players among my pupils. The parents and guardians have judged for themselves, neither have they in any case interfered with my regular routine of instruction, excepting in two or three instances; and although it cannot be expected that my pupils from the short period and partial attendance in their studies with me, can know much of the system, yet many of them who are well qualified to form a scientific judgment do fully appreciate and recommend it.

The objection that many have to the system is their playing in concert—but these persons know nothing of the system. Every

pupil receives two individual lessons every week, independent of their lectures and concert playing. A few of my pupils, I must confess, told me they did not wish to know any thing of music but to play a few ballads or dances—but there did not average one to thirty, and the sooner such pupils retire the better for themselves and me, while several ladies who are graceful and brilliant concert-players study the science with pleasure.

The charge of *illiberality* has been repeatedly urged because I could not impart the system to teachers. I have offered to supply any person with the first four volumes of elementary lessons composed by Logier, the chiroplast I have even lent to a person to have one made. Mr. Logier has done this from the beginning. His Analectical works would not be understood excepting by those who study his system. And the study of the system requires years even for the most eminent masters and could not be explained if even attempted to be written. The conduct of the most respectable masters towards me have forever established the validity of the character and as many have taken the liberty to say that I have spoken light of their knowledge of their profession, I am happy to have this opportunity to contradict the report. The names of Ostinelli Graupner and Mallet are among the first. Neither have I in any instance ever sent a circular letter to any inhabitant or a card out of my academy. Cotemporaries there are none on the system although I have heard of a number who some time ago, thought that it was not necessary to have any knowledge of it more than the name. Indeed I have heard of persons who because they walked across my academy without ever changing words with me, had acquired a knowledge fully adequate to acquire money by it. Should any teachers wish to adopt the System, if they apply I will use my best exertions that they may obtain it, but it is altogether the prerogative of John Bernard Logier. I hope that every person will admit from the evidence which I have already produced, that any deviation on my part would involve a dereliction from all moral obligation, and a lawless contempt of every thing sacred. I have been threatened to “be driven away” if I would hinder any one that chose to gain money by Logier’s system. A jury of twelve professors were to be impannelled who would swear it quackery, and that I would do— But none of these things move me, I have no hostility to any man. I have substantiated my claim by truth—I shall never resort to falsehood. And now I hope ye will not consider me “an enemy because I tell you truth.”

REVIEW OF THE 'THIRD EDITION.

OF MR. PADDON'S PAMPHLET.

The Hartford Times informs us that "three thousand copies" of a pamphlet written by Mr. Paddon, have been sent to the nobility's and gentry's houses" in which pamphlet the author says, "I hope to be instrumental in preventing the world from being imposed upon now, as Mr. Logier claims it for his own and had only known it three years." At the time this pamphlet was published in London (1817) Great Britain alone contained twelve millions of inhabitants, exclusive of the kingdom of Ireland and the dependencies. Inference—Three thousand copies of Mr. P's pamphlet have been in circulation among twelve millions of inhabitants for eleven years! and not even Mr Nobody believes it to the present day!—There is a hope that perisheth. Axiom. As the angle of the circulation of Mr. P's Pamphlet increases, the force of conviction decreases. The silly attempt to slander, detract and derogate the character of Mr. Logier has been in every instance abortive. His name would overpeer all such emissaries in the misrepresentation of his system, even if thousands upon thousands of a like sort were piled up to the height of "mount Olympus."

This effort is one among many thousands resorted to to circulate falsehoods against Mr Logier's system. So many self contradictions I have never observed in so small a compass. I fear, however, by these introductory remarks, that I am giving the impression that I attribute an importance to this publication to which I do not think it entitled and, doubt however, whether it is much to be regretted excepting, as it tends to place its author between the horns of a very ludicrous dilemma.

I am not insensible of the great injury and mischief which have been done by anonymous scribblers whose names if known would be too much graced by even existing in the feelings of contempt. But these fears have no existence here. And the mental ignorance which this author exhibits of Logier's system, can scarcely be admitted as an apology, when I consider the "cloud of witnessess" and the respectability of the professional men who have adopted the system after mature deliberation. The moral turpitude of publishing three separate editions and persevering in their private circulation for so many years is the best identity and individuality of the author. By this time it may be enquired, what are the specific claims of this author? No more than this: Hear him: "I even scratched the lines on a slate with a nail." Who then this author asks, "will

deny but I am the real inventor of what is falsely called a new system." For my part, I never should dispute such an important invention, and it may go like the man's wild goose unclaimed by me, and will not Logier admit this astonishing invention? If so, he is worse than Prometheus who stole fire from Heaven and denied the theft. Mr. Paddon seems to place an emphasis on the teaching in classes, but had he been conversant with the book which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour," in the same volume he would have discovered that David, before his death, divided the four thousand sacred musicians (not sacred organists) into twenty four "classes," so neither Mr. Logier (who is a man of reading,) nor Mr. Paddon was the inventor of teaching in classes. Had Mr. P. known this, the following admission from W. Pearson would have been unnecessary.

"My daughter who commenced to be a pupil of yours about fifteen years ago, and who continued to benefit by your kind instructions for *eight years*, has no hesitation in affirming that you taught music in classes." Hear him. I go no further in the study of "thorough bass," than giving my pupils a knowledge of the chords, to put the proper figures to the bases, and to compare them with a table of chords." Now Mr. Paddon has no more right to call it his system than the man in the moon has. Jack the Giant killer could claim the same with as much justice. I have all this in a little book which I used in teaching little children on the old system. It is published in London, and cost two shillings, and many thousands of such stuff may be had in any country.—So Mr. Paddon, what you have claimed has all been explained away by yourself and is with the exception of "scratching the lines upon slates with a nail," all *demonstratio vacui*. Although Mr. Paddon's pamphlet is composed in the lowest style (for style it has) of language, it teaches in facts strikingly effective that there is no person upon which a man may practise such gross impositions as upon himself.

Hear him, in his address to the musical world, "I hope to be instrumental in preventing the world from being imposed upon now," and in the same leaf says, "I do not *pretend* to be an instrument in the hands of providence to inform the musical world that they have been imposed upon." "Mr. Logier," he adds, "fancies himself this favoured mortal." Hear him. "I never was fond of *puffing*! And could mention a hundred other professors of eminence "whose pens no pretender was ever worthy to wipe." Pray is it not puffing for such an old man to be able to enumerate a hundred

names and including himself among men of eminence whose pens no pretender (that is in his style, Logier) was ever worthy to wipe.

He then compares Mr. L. to a sharp outwitting forty flats. A fellow, a clown, "a lout," a fool. Fine language for an organist in the sanctuary. "A fellow of roguish tricks". The professors he calls "silly calf, beast, clowns." *Shewman's arts*, "like Hodge & Co. their stars they'll curse." Mr. Paddon must mistake if he dreams that the Logierans' "curse." I never knew any kind of a teacher to curse but one stupid old boy who came stumbling from the organ loft after lacerating the music most heathenishly.

It is plain from his own acknowledgement that he never had any academy. Hear him. "I am quite sure that not one governess in fifty, would ever consent to give up the largest room in her house" (the governess's house) and lay out perhaps 150 guineas on Piano Fortes, as well as to keep a tuner." Hear him, "For reasons such as these, I shall ever condemn academies." "If even a child could become a great performer in two years and a half." Hear him. "There are some children so stupid and dull as to render it almost impossible to teach them any thing," and he argues that academies are not fit places for such, but we will not dispute on that point, and shall as soon as we discover any of these "stupid dull children" advise them to retire and adopt the system of the real inventor of "scratching lines on slates with a nail." Another great evil which he deprecates is the contamination of mixed society, noblemen's daughters with grocer's daughters, and most religiously descants on the degeneracy of the present age. Hear him. "Parents should be now more guarded than ever, and should look with horror on the state of our public Theatres and public streets. If it is not distressing to all feeling minds to witness" [I thought he was going to say the spread of the Logierain system: but no, what he is going to say, is not quite so bad.] No, only "to witness the depravity of the present age." Hear him.

"I thus voluntarily expose the whole of my system, for I even scratched the lines on a slate with a nail." Hear him. "Would not any sensible man say, for a lady to attempt any thing beyond this, is both ridiculous and disgusting; and only calculated to make them (the lady) objects of dislike." "Even admitting that she may possess equal capacity and strength of mind with a man." Perhaps Mr. P. means those children who are so "stupid and dull as to render it impossible to teach them any thing," consequently he reasons, —such are not proper students for a scientific academy. He speaks

with much sentiment of "the shamefully and *really abominable* partiality of the credulous English, for every thing foreign," and says, "A common street singer from Italy will be employed by ladies of Fashion."

What a pity that every lady in England did not first ask leave to do so from the "real inventor of scratching the lines on a slate with a nail." Hear him.

"I never was fond of puffing."

Hear his apology for this inelegant crassitude of style. "Holding a learned conversation makes a person highly pedantic." He then ascends the climax in a grand rhetorical flourish. Hear him.

"*Pshaw!* the very thought is sickening!" Hear him.

"I never was fond of puffing." "I have seen enough of pretenders to composition to be unambitious of ever being in the same room with another."

I remember it was related of the heathen God Proteus, that he was difficult of access, and when consulted he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes; and if not properly secured in fetters, eluding the grasp, and suddenly disappearing in a flame of fire, a whirlwind, or a rushing stream. In these days we have many Proteuses. I suppose Mr. Paddon alludes to those scrap scribes who steal Braham's and other composers' music, and publish them in America, as their own, expecting to evade detection; as a real *inventor* has said "these Bostonians know nothing of music and the organists know less. Pity, oh! pity the rest.

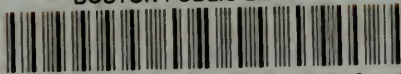
Hear him.

"I never was fond of puffing! But I could wish to pass my life over again to witness the many thousands of delightful treats which I have experienced from the performance of those who have pursued my plain and simple road to perfection! But not fond of puffing."

It would perhaps be difficult to find anything more applicable to Mr. Paddon's really lamentable case, than the following little anecdote from the Arabian legends.

A Genie, the son of the daughter of Ebis, is said to have metamorphosed himself into a lion, to devour a princess of renown; and professed too some magic powers: the princess immediately assumed the form of a sword, and severed the lion into two pieces; the head, however, still remaining, successively assumed the form of a scorpion, an eagle, and a fish, but being successfully opposed under every disguise, at length took that of a flame, and was reduced to ashes.

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